

abolition of Slavery in the District is endangering the rights and security of the People of the District; any act or measure of Congress designed to abolish Slavery in this District would be a violation of the faith implied in the cessions by the States of Virginia and Maryland, a just cause of alarm to the People and of the slave holding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union."

The vote on the final adoption of Mr. Clay's substitute was as follows:  
Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Culbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Strang, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, Young, &c.

Nays—Messrs. Davis, Knight, McKean, Morris, Prentiss, Rogers, Smith of Ind., Scott, Webster—D. Mr. Clay has triumphed over Mr. Calhoun in the fifth, adoption of a Resolution as a substitute for the fifth, introduced by the South Carolina Senator, and which was before the Senate three or four hours yesterday, before adjournment. The triumph was most complete—the Senate leaving Mr. Calhoun almost "solitary and alone," in defending his favorite position. Many of the southern Senators abandoned him, and all the Senators, with here and there a solitary exception, from the free States. The discussion continued until a late hour, and gave rise to an expression of opinion on the part of three of the most distinguished men in the Senate Chamber, as to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. I allude to Messrs. Webster, Clay, and Calhoun, each of whom has served almost, if not altogether, without interruption, the country, either at the head of affairs or in one of the council chambers of the nation, for between twenty and thirty years.

Mr. Webster, during the discussion, gave in his opinion that Congress had power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. That power, he said, was granted in the most express, explicit and unqualified terms. It declared that Congress should have "exclusive jurisdiction over all subjects whatsoever in the District of Columbia." Mr. Webster said that he had searched and listened for some argument or some law to controvert this position. He had read and studied carefully the act of cession of the ten miles square from Maryland and Virginia, and he could find nothing there and nowhere else, to gain any plain and express letter of the Constitution.

Mr. Clay argued that Congress could not fairly abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. Of the power of Congress to abolish it, I did not understand him to give an opinion. He gave in his opinion, however, that Congress ought not to abolish Slavery here, because to do so would be a violation of faith on the part of the General Government, between Maryland and Virginia and the General Government. The "Ten Miles Square," he argued, would never have been ceded to the United States had the exercise of such a power been contemplated by the two States. He thought also, that Congress ought not, and in justice, could not, abolish Slavery in the District, so long as Maryland and Virginia held Slaves. A free territory surrounded by slave States would be dangerous if not impossible. These opinions were embodied in the Resolution of Mr. Clay, which was adopted as a substitute to the fifth resolution of Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Calhoun, as usual, was, as the paddy says, for "forcing men to volunteer."—For carrying his resolutions *vi et armis*, by hook or by crook, some how or other. He was of opinion that no man or body of men had a right to petition for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia—that Congress had no business to open its mouth upon the question,—that "exclusive jurisdiction" in the words of the Constitution meant nothing,—that all petitions praying for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia ought to be rejected,—and that the old Republican Party of '98 was the State Rights Party, and that the State Rights Party were Nullifiers, and that he himself had regularly descended from that party, down to the present day, without abandoning one jot or tittle of principle or any thing else. Thus Mr. Calhoun has embodied his resolutions, and these are his opinions.

The House of Reps. have been busily engaged as well as the Senate.  
Mr. Wise's important resolution passed a week or two since, in regard to the expediency of depriving the President of the United States of the power of appointing members of Congress to office while members of Congress or for two years thereafter, came up for consideration. The House, for a wonder, seemed not to be in the speaking mood, and the resolution was adopted without opposition and sent to a Select Committee of nine members.

A long and spicy debate followed upon a resolution introduced by Mr. Adams, calling for information in regard to some letters or papers from the Mexican minister, Gorostiza, said to be in the hands of the General Government. Mr. Adams made his resolution the ground work of a bold attack upon the administration for not preserving its neutral relations with Mexico. The Ex-President called his illustrious Ex-President successor any thing but an honest or brave man in his dealings with Mexico. Mr. Menzies of Ky., was even yet more severe and intimated, in strong terms, that the Hero of New Orleans acted a cowardly part in his dealings with Mexico.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.  
After the morning business in the Senate, Calhoun's sixth and last slavery resolution came up for consideration.

This is the resolution which insists upon the duty of Congress to obtain Texas by way of supporting and strengthening the "domestic institution" of slavery.

Calhoun placed the defence of the resolution upon the ground that it amounted only to an assertion of an equality of rights and advantages among the members of the Union. From which it followed, that to withhold any advantage from the Southern and Western States, on the ground of their peculiar "domestic institutions," was a breach of that equality of rights.

He argued that this proposition was totally independent of the question of the admission of Texas, from which question he intended to keep clear upon the present occasion.

Preston said that it was impossible to discuss this resolution, without the debate overflowing upon the general question of the admission of Texas. If the question was discussed under this resolution it would place the friends of Texas in a disadvantageous position; for though the resolution was undoubtedly sound doctrine, yet it did not put the admission of Texas upon the strongest ground. When his own resolutions upon the subject of Texas came up, then the whole matter might be most advantageously discussed.

He concluded with moving to lay the resolution on the table.

Calhoun struggled hard against the motion, and insisted that Preston ought to withdraw it. But Preston was inexorable, and even insinuated that he thought it very unkind in Calhoun to bring the Texas question forward in anticipation of his resolution.

The resolution was laid upon the table—Ayes 35, Noes 9.

January 13.  
In the House, J. Q. Adams' Gorostiza Resolution coming up, Shields, of Tennessee, undertook the vindication of the people of the Southwest against the charges of having violated the rights of neutrality, and the laws of the United States in the part they had taken in the Texan revolution.

He maintained that the greater part of the citizens who went into Texas had gone there as *bona fide* emigrants, and in conformity to an invitation extended to them before the revolution, by Mexico; and after the revolution by Texas. The case was totally different from that of the Navy Island insur-

gents. He averred that there was no case in which troops went from the United States to Texas avowedly with the purpose of taking part in the war; they went nominally, at least, as emigrants.

Halsey, of Georgia, argued that there were no treaty stipulations between us and Mexico, which extended to all our obligations of neutrality beyond those which existed by the law of nations; and he argued that, as respects Mexico and the United States, no violation of those obligations had taken place. He said that the United States had done nothing to prevent Mexico from enlisting soldiers in the country. We had allowed, in point of right, the same privilege of enlistment to Mexico and Texas, only the Texans had been rather more active than the Mexicans in availing themselves of this equal privilege!

After Halsey had gone on for some time, the Speaker announced that, under the resolution, the discussion of the question of neutrality was out of order, whereupon Halsey took his seat.

Monroe claimed the right of reply to Shields and Halsey, but the Speaker, under this new point of order, refused to permit him to reply.

Cushing of Massachusetts, then returned to the real subject-matter of the debate, viz, the motion of Howard to strike out that part of the resolution which called for the name of the minister, who communicated Gorostiza's pamphlet to Mr. Forsyth, and with it an expression of his *disquiet* at the conduct of Gorostiza in publishing that pamphlet.

Cushing spoke against the amendment, but was soon interrupted by a call for the orders of the day, viz: Private Bills.

THE CALEDONIAN.



Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,  
Unswayed by influence and unbribed by gain—  
Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,  
Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

ST. JOHNSTOWN,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1837.

THE CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN NEW YORK.—In another column will be found the resolutions adopted by a numerous meeting of the Conservatives of New York, embodying the political sentiments of that party—the Republican doctrines of Washington and Madison. The intelligent politician will discover among the names of the officers on the occasion, those who have heretofore been prominent members and leaders of the Jackson and Van Buren party in the Empire State, but who, since the President has taken into partnership the Loco Focos have abandoned him and his party. Thousands, not only in that State, but in every part of the country are leaving him for the same reason, and declaring themselves irrevocably divorced from the administration and its destructive principles. The same meeting issued an able and powerful address to the Democratic Republicans of New York, and measures are in operation for holding similar meetings in every important town in that State. Those who indulge the idea that New York will return to "her wallowing in the mire" of Loco Focoism, will be convinced at the next election of their delusion.—Instead of their being a Whig majority of 18 or 20 thousand, as at the late election, it will more likely be 40 or 50 thousand. These movements have in view an "alterior design," which, when matured will prove "harsh thunder" to the ears of the Magician.

"THE BETTER CURRENCY." The developments consequent upon the explosion of the Mother Pet in New England—the Commonwealth Bank—are of the most astounding character—existing in its naked deformity the conduct of the unprincipled and reckless despoilers of the best currency that ever a nation could desire. It confirms what has so often been charged upon the administration, that its war upon the currency was waged for plunder and self aggrandizement. The public funds, after they were withdrawn from the U. S. Bank where they had been deposited for about 15 years without the loss of a single cent to the Government, were put in the custody of State Banks controlled by noisy brawling partisans of the administration, and discounted to themselves, on notes signed by each other. The result thus far is the loss of millions to the Government, and the people are realizing the beauties and benefits of the "better currency." An article from the Boston Atlas gives the particulars of this explosion, to which the reader is referred.

THE WEATHER. HENRY STEVENS, Esq. of Barnet, has furnished us with the following memorandum of the weather, copied from "Spooners' Journal," dated at Windsor, Vt. Jan. 11, 1796. From this account we should infer that the winter of 1796 was very similar to the present.

"The public anxiety in this quarter has at length subsided, and the 7th of January has produced a fine snow; at the same time it is highly worthy of remark, that such an extraordinary season as the present has never been witnessed at any former period:—such is the entire dependence placed on this element, that the running of sleighs and other vehicles for the transportation of the necessary commodities for subsistence, in the cold season, has been greatly obstructed, and has consequently raised their prices to an enormous degree. While the inhabitants, residing in a northerly latitude, which has been celebrated for the vast abundance of snow have been anxiously expecting its usual return.—Their expectations have been blasted by a January whose aspect is similar to that of a spring."

All the banks that have failed since the commencement of the experiments of the Jackson party to tinker the Currency were Government Pets, with one exception, and under the immediate supervision of the Treasury Department. No one doubts the solvency and safety of the banks disconnected with the Government and its gambling retainers. The probability is the Pet Banks will all explode. They are about as rotten as the Government itself.

Hon. William D. Merriek, Whig, has been elected Senator in Congress by the Legislature of Maryland in place of Mr. Kent, deceased. Mr. M. received 63 votes, and there were 33 blanks.

A SCRAP FOR THE FREEMEN OF VERMONT. From a letter published in the Charleston, (S. C.) Mercury, Mr. Calhoun's organ, written at Washington most likely by him, the paragraph that follows is extracted. The writer refers to the resolutions passed by the Vermont Legislature at its last session instructing our delegation in Congress to use their influence in favor of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, &c. which were presented by our Senators in Congress to the body of which they are members. The letter exhibits the domineering and dictatorial spirit of the Southern Nullifiers, to which some of our northern dough faces in Congress succumb like servile slaves—to which they are ready to sacrifice the freedom of speech and of the press and the right of petition. Our northern members of Congress who subserviently surrender the rights of the north—the free labor interest of New England and other northern States to the slave dealers interest and the arbitrary demands of slave dealers of the South, deserve to serve a seven years' apprenticeship upon a cotton plantation, to learn lessons of independence, or, at least, to add grace to their servility.—

As to the people of Vermont, the principle of the Quarantine Laws ought to be enforced against them. It has been decided, I understand, by the Supreme Court of the United States, that we had a right to prohibit negroes, citizens of Great Britain, from landing in our ports.—And why not these people? They are worse—and without without law, the Legislature ought to exclude them from entering into the State. But the same principle of self preservation which justifies the exclusion of negroes and free persons of color, applies unquestionably to these people. Our laws are not passed on account of the color of the excluded, but on account of the principles and feelings which they are known generally to possess. If others, white or black, exhibit the same principles and feelings, dangerous to our peace and safety, why not exclude them? Let the State do this, and it will bring the matter home to them. She has a right to do it, and whether she has it or not, her safety requires that she should do it.

CONSERVATIVE. The Whigs of Connecticut are preparing for the spring election with a zeal becoming the justness and purity of their cause. Their opponents are also attempting to diffuse life into their own disheartened ranks. There are to be three State Conventions held in the State in the month of February—A Democratic Whig Convention on the 11th at Hartford—a Conservative (seceders from the Jackson party) Convention on the 8th at the same place—and a Loco Foco Office Holders Convention on the 31st, at Middletown. The Whigs and Conservatives will carry the State by a majority of thousands. New Hampshire is the only State in New England in which the administration can entertain the least hope of being sustained in its career of corruption and ruin; and even there its prospects are growing darker and fainter, and it is even probable the Idea of March may blast them forever. It will be a glorious era in her history when New England, shall be purged of the political quackery of the age and freed from the reign of demagoguism.

TEACHERY. The base conduct of General Jessup in decoying Osceola with upwards of one hundred of his brethren into the American camp under a flag of truce merits unqualified condemnation.—Such conduct reflects disgrace upon all connected with a transaction in which all the rules of civilized nations in their intercourse with one another were violated. The savage would scorn to be guilty of such perfidy. We were not, until lately, aware of the fact that our government employed a delegation of Cherokees to visit the Seminoles for the purpose of enticing them from their strong holds in the everglades, within reach of Jessup, and into a position where they could be surrounded and forced to surrender or be destroyed. But this was the case.—The following is an extract of a letter of one of the delegates employed on this business:—

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 31, 1837.

"We could not succeed in our mission to make peace with our red brethren the Seminoles, but it was not our fault nor theirs, but that of the commanding officer of the army. Mianmoo, the Principal of the Seminoles, and several Chiefs who came in with us under the protection of my little white handkerchief as a flag of peace, were, after it was ascertained that peace could not be established, sent to St Augustine and thrown into prison; so much for the honor of the United States.

"This is the second violation of the flag of peace. We remonstrated against the measure, but it availed nothing, and the poor Indian had to go to prison through our instrumentality. Under the strongest appearance of friendship and peace, we were made the instruments of having them sent to a dungeon. But enough; I have no patience to write on so painful a fact."

PREMIUMS. In the list of articles exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute in New York last fall, and published in the Journal of the American Institute, we notice that a premium of a Silver Medal was awarded to the Messrs Fairbanks of this town, in consideration of the excellence of their Platform Scale, accompanied with the remark, "this Machine has long been before the public, and is the original of all the varieties of platform scale, and stands at the head of the list." These gentlemen also received a Silver Medal from the Mechanics Fair at Boston last autumn, as a premium for their Platform Balance and Counter Scale.

THE CULTIVATOR is the title of a monthly publication (lately enlarged and improved) of 16 pages, devoted to agriculture and rural affairs, published at Albany, N. Y. and edited by Hon. J. BUEL, a gentleman well versed in the science of husbandry, and one of the most distinguished practical agriculturalists in the country. The Cultivator is embellished with cuts illustrative of improvements in implements of husbandry, and stands first among the journals of the country devoted exclusively to the interests of the farmer. The price is \$1 in advance.

RHODE ISLAND. The Whigs have nominated Hon. William Sprague as a candidate for Governor. Mr. S. was lately an Anti Masonic Representative in Congress from R. Island.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We are compelled to defer this week several communications which will hereafter appear.

A resolution was introduced in the Kentucky Legislature on the 3d inst. recommending HENRY CLAY as a candidate for the Presidency in 1840.—The resolution, however, expresses the willingness of the Whigs of that State to abide the decision of a National Convention, and the assurance of their cordial co-operation to secure the election of the individual nominated by said Convention. A public dinner was given in honor of Mr. Clay in New York City on the 11th inst.

FROM ENGLAND. Sir Francis Head has been recalled from the office of Lt. Governor of Upper Canada, and Col. Sir G. Arthur appointed his successor. A large meeting had been held in London at which the Canadian troubles were discussed.—O'Connell, the celebrated Irish orator, declared himself opposed to the ministerial policy of Great Britain in relation to Canada, and avowed his friendship for the Patriot cause. This declaration was enthusiastically applauded by the assembly.

LETTER FROM ALTON.

ALTON, Dec. 27, 1837.

I noticed in the Caledonian of the 28th Nov. a letter copied from the Cincinnati Journal, purporting to have been written by a citizen of Alton, giving an account of the tragedy enacted in our city on the night of the 6th of Nov. which resulted in the death of the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy and a man by the name of Bishop. The letter referred to was evidently written under a high state of excitement and contains some statements not strictly correct, which I attribute partly to the interested and excited feelings of the author, and partly to the difficulty of obtaining correct accounts of the transactions of that night and some days previous, owing to the agitated state of the public mind. It is important that the circumstances which led to and effected this outrage should be given to the public under the strong impress of truth, both as it regards its effects upon the public mind, and the character of our city, which had previously sustained a high moral standing among the cities of the West. Mr. Lovejoy, it is well known was a Presbyterian clergyman of considerable talents, and it is generally conceded, that in his private character he was amiable and irreproachable. He was also an industrious, energetic, persevering and fearless man, as the course he pursued sufficiently proves. With regard to the propriety of that course, in the last act of his life, as a christian minister, the public may judge for themselves. The fact that he has voluntarily given himself a martyr to the cause he had espoused, will doubtless produce its effect upon the sympathies of the eastern public, and may bias the opinions of many. It would seem that the destruction of four presses successively, together with two personal attacks, with a view to inflict some degrading chastisement (and from which he escaped under peculiar circumstances) by the mob, with perfect impunity, should have been a sufficient demonstration of the power and determination of the latter to carry their point, and would have deterred ordinary men from further attempts to establish a press of that character in Alton. The week previous to the unfortunate affair in question, an abolitionist convention met at Upper Alton agreeable to previous notice given, attended by a number of Presbyterian clergymen and others from different parts of the State, among whom was the Rev. Edward Beecher, President of Illinois College at Jacksonville. The convention assembled and proceeded to business.—A large number of the pro-slavery party also attended and outvoted the abolitionists, inasmuch that they found it difficult to pass resolutions, or adopt the reports of their committees. The opposition continued to assemble and vote down the motions of the other party during two or three day sessions, when the convention adjourned. Esq. Linden, attorney general, was there and harranged the pro-slavery party, excited their animosity against the abolitionists as much as possible. On Saturday evening following the abolitionists held a meeting in the Presbyterian church in this city, which President Beecher attended. Guns were carried into the house, but no disturbance occurred save the throwing a few stones. On Sabbath morning President Beecher preached in the same house, took up the subject of slavery, proceeded to state that as a moral and religious subject, it was the duty of christians to deliberate upon and discuss it; that they had duties to perform in relation to it, from which they should not shrink, and in that connection took occasion to encourage Mr. Lovejoy and his friends to persevere. On Monday evening following some gentlemen of the neutral party got up a meeting of both parties in the court room, attempted to bring the contending parties to a compromise, and allay the excitement which at this time had risen to a fearful height, but in vain, nothing would reconcile the pro-slavery party but an entire abandonment of the object of their opponents. Before the close of the meeting Mr. Lovejoy expressed his determination to persevere, and at the peril of his life to defend his rights as a citizen guaranteed to him by the laws of the country. Another press was expected about this time. The spies of the mob were on the alert and in one instance did go on board a boat and examined some boxes, which raised an altercation with some of the passengers. On Tuesday morning about daylight the steamer Missouri Fulton landed the press at the ware-house of Godfrey, Gilman & Co. The spies of the mob had most retired, and the abolitionists had taken the precaution to have armed men in the ware-house and called out the Mayor, who was present. The captain of the boat was also prepared to defend the press while landing. No disturbance occurred. Mr. W. P. Gilman, the active partner of the firm, was a man generally beloved and respected, though a thorough going abolitionist. On the evening of this day there was a gathering at the coffee houses of the mob party which warned the abolitionists that a disturbance would take place. They having provided themselves with arms, assembled in the ware-house to the number of 18 or 20, and after a consultation determined to defend it. About this time several boats passed up the river, touching at the levee as usual, and landed passengers. One of those boats returned at daybreak, and took some passengers back to St. Louis, who had undoubtedly come up to see the affair, if not to take part in it. About 10 o'clock the mob having sufficiently excited their worst passions at their rallying posts, and

fitted themselves for their diabolical work, assembled on the levee at the foot of the ware-house (the walls of which were built of stone and had no side windows) demanded the press. Mr. Gilman addressed them from the window in a mild conciliatory manner, telling them that the press was left with him on storage, that it was his duty to protect it until called for; that he and his friends were well armed and prepared to defend it at the expense of their lives; that they had no ill will towards any of those without, and entreated them to withdraw a some of them would be killed if they persevered. The mob then repaired to the front of the house and commenced basting in the doors and windows with stones and other missiles. Some stones were thrown back by those within when some of the mob came forward with guns, posted themselves in front of the building, and levelled them at the windows, watching for the appearance of those within. About this time a gun was fired from the building and mortally wounded a man by the name of Bishop, a principal actor with the mob. The mob then dispersed, carrying with them their wounded companion. They however soon returned with increased numbers. Some 50 or 60 were armed with rifles or muskets. Shots were made into and from the ware-house. At this crisis the bells were rung and the Mayor appeared and addressed the mob, endeavoring to disperse them. He visited the ware-house to persuade those within to give up the press, but in vain.

The mob now procured and raised a ladder to fire the roof of the building, and one of them ascended for that purpose. At this time Lovejoy, followed by Mr. Weller, of the firm of Gerry & Weller, came out of a door at the foot of the ware-house, and fired at the man on the ladder. A shout arose from the mob, followed by a volley from their guns from which Lovejoy received three balls in his left breast, and two in his arm. Mr. Weller was shot through the fleshy part of the leg below the knee. Lovejoy exclaimed, "O God I am killed," and with a quick step passed into the house, ascended the stairs leading to the counting room, at the head of which he began to falter. He was assisted into the counting room, when he fell and immediately expired.—Soon after this Mr. Roff attempted to come out at the same door, to make conditions with the mob, and was shot in the leg above the ankle joint. The roof of the building being on fire, a merchant who had goods stored in the building, found means to communicate with those within, who consented to give up the press if the fire was put out, and they permitted to retire unharmed. The mob agreed to these terms, provided they left their arms in the house. This was agreed to and the fire put. The abolitionists now left the house and passed down the levee in the rear of the ware-houses. When passing the foot of State street which runs to the water some shots were made at them, and some had their clothes perforated and torn, but none were wounded. The mob now entered the house, and after visiting the counting room, and examining the killed and wounded, proceeded to throw the press out upon the levee, and break it to pieces, and after taking a solemn oath, over the ruins of that obnoxious and mutilated article, to protect each other from the grasp of the law, and its penalties, they dispersed exulting in their victory. The next day the killed were buried by their respective friends, and in a few days the excitement subsided. Little has been said on the subject of late, and nothing has yet been done openly to bring the offenders to justice. I am aware there can be but one general sentiment, regarding the conduct of the mob party, in the New England states, that of abhorrence.—But when we consider that a large portion of our population is made up of emigrants from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, that the practice of wearing small arms and resorting to them for defensive and offensive purposes at every broil or quarrel, has long prevailed, (hence the great number of assassinations and murders) that those emigrants bringing into our community these customs, habits and practices, (and they find many congenial spirits even from the land of steady habits) although it furnishes no excuse or palliation for such an outrage, yet it affords a reason why such violence is resorted to on every occasion of extreme excitement and opposition.

Mr. Wilson, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Arkansas, who will be remembered, rushed from his chair while presiding, and with a bowie knife murdered in his place a member of the House, was bailed for \$10,000—two Judges out of three, determining that his offence, of rank murder in the most monstrous form, was bailable!

Councils of the Indians have lately been held in Canada, where it was announced to them that as William IV. is dead, they have no longer a "Great Father," but a "Great Mother!"

The aspect of affairs both in Spain and Portugal continued gloomy. It was considered that the cause of Don Carlos was rapidly on the decline.

In 1801, there was no snow in Boston until the 13th of February.

The Claremont, N. H. Eagle says:—A couple of drovers in this vicinity sent a lot of fine cattle to Brighton last week, and when their money reached them \$210 of it was good for nothing! They were bills of the Government Grist Mill in Boston, the Commonwealth Bank. Oh! the better Currency!

From the Boston Atlas of January 17.

FAILURE OF THE MIDDLESEX BANK.

The Middlesex Bank, of East Cambridge, which has been a sort of lender to the exploded Government Bank in this city, and of which the Hon. Wm. Parmenter, the Loco Foco Member of Congress from that district, was President until his election to Congress, has closed its doors and stopped payment. The capital stock of this institution is \$150,000.—We learn that the amount of its bills in circulation is only \$60,000, and the probability is that they will be eventually redeemed. It is understood that an equal amount of the public money is in its possession. How does this public money seem to have contaminated every one, individual or body corporate, who has handled the unclean thing! Like the wages of sin it has proved a plague and a curse to the holder. If it be true that the receiver is as criminal as the thief, the retribution both for the seizure and acceptance of the public money, cannot be regarded as unmerited. We trust that a searching operation into the management and concerns of the Middlesex Bank, will be made by a Legislative Committee, and that they will let us know to whom its funds have been loaned, or how the money has been disposed of.